SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

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The Author of the Declaration of Independence.

We published yesterday the Declaration of American Independence, as it was promulgated to the world on the Fourth of July, 1776. Its words have been fittingly described as the most eloquent that ever fell from mortal lips, or were written by mortal pen, uninspired. Indeed, many persons have gone further, and have regarded them as a sort of special inspiration. At all events, they are a clear and most forcible statement of the essential, simple, but sublime principles on which a Government must rest if it exists for the only true purpose of government-the protection of the rights of the people.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the author of this unequalled production, was the great founder, leader, and teacher of the Democratic party. He was as plain, unpretentious, and unostentatious in his habits as he was sound and liberal in his principles. When he was to be inaugurated President of the United States he rode on horseback, unattended, to Capitol Hill, got off and tied his horse to a tree with his own hands, and walked forward and took the oath of office. He was utterly opposed to the exaltation of one man over another, save by superiority of intelligence and character. He held that the world is governed too much, and disap-

proved of imposing unnecessary restraints. The teachings and example of Thomas JEFFERSON cannot be kept too constantly before the country. Better defeat and a rigid adherence to his principles than success purchased by their abandonment. But the abandonment of his principles, whatever it may promise, will never purchase success. If the Democratic party ever recovers power, it will triumph under the JEFFER-SONIAN banner.

Practical Effect of the Vetoes.

If the marshals of the United States and their reperal and special deputies should be compelled to live on short commons from this time until next December, the experience would be useful to them and their em ployers, and profitable to the public. They have had full swing for many years, and the barefaced profligacy and corruption in these offices can only be understood by the people at large when the whole political machinery is exposed to view by the howl of the managers for money.

The hypoerisy of HAYES's vetoes, as represented in his messages, is made manifest by his veto of the bill appropriating six hundred thousand dollars for the marshals, to carry on their legitimate business under the courts. He refused to sign it, and took the responsibility of obstructing the regular duties of the marshals, only because Congress exercised its constitutional right of forbidding the payment of any part of the public money to deputy marshals as electioneering agents at the polls.

The five vetoes were intended to reinstate HAYES in the party which had discarded him, and to misrepresent the Democratic demands and position. When he sustained the Republican claim of troops to oversee the polls and to control elections, the stalwarts forgave the past, granted absolution. and welcomed him back without killing the fatted calf. The veto of the Legislative bill warmed the hearts of CHANDLER, LOGAN, BLAINE, and their associates, and everything looked lovely for a perfect reunion.

But when public opinion began to thunder about the White House over these vetoes. and to threaten the Fraudulent incumbent with its wrath, he took the tremors and signed the second Army bill. Mr. CONKLING was unreserved in denouncing that act among his friends, and declared that the latter bill only differed from the first in the degree that it acted temporarily and would have to be renewed, while the original restriction would have operated permanently. This inconsistency broke the charm of the new relations, and the two factions returned to their sulky animosity.

HAYES, finding himself again isolated, barely tolerated by a small interest on the Republican side through patronage and office, despised by the principal leaders, and described by the Democrats, sought to recover the lost ground by this last veto which has turned out to be the worst of all. It has solidified the Democrats in both Houses of Congress far more compactly than the veto of the Army bill did the Republicans, and made it certain that if deputy marshals should be employed as election eerers, they will never get a dollar for that service while the Democrats hold the power

to prevent it. They voted the money for the court service, accepting even the large estimate of a partisan Attorney-General; and if there be any interruption, because HAYES obstinately refused to obey the will of Congress, and raised a faise issue, he will have to answer for it. In doing this, he by no means sat isfied the wishes of the Republican chiefs whom he thus sought to propitiate.

The vetoes first united and then disunited the Republican party in Congress, and reversing this order, they first disunited and then unified the Democratic party, being exnotly the opposite, in both cases, of what the Fraudulent President started out to do. During this protracted controversy, he swung from one extreme to another, like a pendulum, and he still keeps swinging and changing position, with the contempt of both sides.

Tilden and Hampton.

It is late in the day for Southern Democrats to attempt to relieve themselves of their responsibility for the triumph of Fraud, by throwing the blame upon the man who was elected President in 1876. Mr. Tilden was not responsible for the fatal blunder of the Electoral Commission. He neither de vised nor advised that scheme of swindling. We find the following passage in the News Fall Courier of Charleston, South Carolina:

 $L_{\rm h}$ abowing the Remarkingues to run over him, in 1976 Mr. Things sacrificed more than his ewn hopes. He sac fired the Democratic party, and gave the ementry but hars additional of centralizing rule. We could furgive on for running away, but he cannot be for given for leav ha his triends and followers in the hands of the enemy

This is an extraordinary utterance for a wapaper which was the organ of Wade Hampion during the Electoral controversy of 1876 '77.

There is not a man of average intelligence in the North or in the South who does not know that of all the details of the conspiracy which defrauded Mr. TILDEN of his office and the people of their choice, the essential and consplcuous factor in determining the event was the bargain by which the Demo-

ana threw overhoard their Presidential candidate and the national interests of their party for the sake of securing to themselves State offices.

It was especially the selfish ambition of Wade Hampton that sacrificed the Democratic party in 1877. He ran away; he left his friends and his chief in the hands of the enemy; be did as much as any other to give the country four years of fraudulent rule.

The false charge which WADE HAMPTON'S organ now makes against Mr. TILDEN caps and crowns the cowardice of the South Carolina bargain.

Gas a Little Lower.

The reduction in the price of gas which has been made by the Manhattan and Mutual Gaslight Companies of this city is welcome to consumers. While the cost of all the neces saries of life has been decreasing, gas has generally been sold at the old figures; vet coal is very low, wages are down, and the whole expense of manufacture has fallen off. The companies can afford the reduction they make and yet furnish the best quality of gas obtainable. Taking it in comparison with that of London, however, our gas has for several years been remarkably good, though its cost to the consumer is higher than the cost of that furnished by the companies of the greater city.

There was much talk last year about our seedily getting the means of substituting electric light for gaslight; but neither Mr Edison nor anybody else has so far suc ceeded in bringing that thing to pass. The gas stocks, which fell both here and abroad so precipitately on his announcement that he had succeeded beyond a doubt in devising apparatus for distributing the new light, which had already demonstrated its value as an illuminator of large open spaces, to the dwellings and workshops of a community, have recovered their old position because of his delay in fulfilling his promises. The electric light is longer the bugbear of the holders of the shares of the gas companies, though here in New York the existing competition between the corporations has troubled them while it has proved an advantage to the public. In London, where the scare was greater than here, comparatively few shares changed hands, and last year's business was an exceedingly profitable one for the small number of companies which supply that vast capital with the means of illumi nation. The story is not very different for New York. The practical effect of the introduction of the new light has been insig-

panies are concerned. Instead of the use of the electric light increasing, it seems rather to be diminishing of late, and yet, unquestionably, it is of great and superior value for many purposes, and provided its cost can be brought within limits which will enable it better to compete with gas, it must become a light of common employment for the illumination of wide areas which it is desirable to make as bright as day. Experts attach high value to it for the use of ships, for instance; and in warfare it may be a protection against night surprises and torpedo attacks, and by enabling an enemy to be seen at a great dis tance. It is also now regularly used by photographers in London, where the fogs so often obstruct the rays of the sun; and it may prove of advantage to many trades and arts which at present must be sus pended during dark days or at night. In France a large number of factories are fitted with the light, and several in this country have tried it with varying success so far as onstancy and economy of production are concerned. Again, it may serve an important purpose in cloth establishments. where an accurate estimate of colors is re-

nificant, so far as the profits of the gas com-

Although as many as forty or fifty varities of electric lamps were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition, not one has yet been invented which has proved entirely satisfactory, the most complicated of the lot, the Serrin, being the one least likely to get out of order. Meantime the trustees of the British Museum, after a trial of the new light, have resolved to defer for some time their decision in regard to its adoption. The city authorities of London have discontinued it both at the Viaduet and Billingsgate Market, though the Metropolitan Board give it a longer trial on the London Embankment.

In a word, the electric light has not yet been adapted to domestic uses, and even for the purposes of public illumination it has failed to successfully compete with gas. But the fear of it has stimulated the gas companies to efforts to improve the quality of their product, and to devise means for utilizing it to the best advantage by the construction of lamps on scientific prin-

Though our companies have put down the price of gas, they have not yet got it down so low as to cut off their profits.

A Judicial Murder.

It may be contended that when a man is already hanged and buried it is not of much use to talk about the errors committed on his trial and the injustice of his execution. Still, it may have a salutary influence over future trials to condemn judicial wrongs, although their unfortunate victim has

passed beyond the reach of human help. If we may take as correct the published accounts of the offence committed by NIM-ROD SPATTENBUBER, who was executed at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, day before yesterday, his penishment was much greater than he deserved. He was a young German, who was induced to drink by a rival suitor for the hand of a fair young girl. When they were both under the influence of liquor they engaged in a fight, in which his rival was

It would seem that the offence was manslaughter, or at the most certainly not greater than murder in the second degree; but the poor German was without money and without friends, and he was convicted of murder in the first degree and executed. It is not creditable to Pennsylvania justice.

Behind his Counter.

It is not to Mr. CHABLES FOSTER'S discredit that he formerly kept a store in Fostoria. But it is his everlasting misfortune that the exigencies of trade kept him behind his counter at a time when Gen. Ewing and Gen. Rick were fighting in the field for the preservation of the Union.

A month's enlistment, a single week at the front, or even the record of a patriotic sutier, would be worth more to Mr. Charles Foster in his present circumstances as candidate for Governor of Ohio than all the profits of his shop from April, 1861, to April,

What a contrast between the HAYES circus this year and two years ago. In the utemer of 1877, a continual round of agricultural fairs greeted it, and the jests of the tinerant company rang on the jocund air. Now, however, Mr. Evants, it is announced. goes to his Vermont farm for the summer; the Ancient Mariner to Indiana, to be present when ratic leaders of South Carolina and Louisi- his naval expedition reaches the roaring

Santa de Alexander de Carte de

Wabash : Erring Brother Key, to the mountain of Tennessee; while Honest JOHN SHERMAN is going to electioneer in Mains and Ohio. The only thing that looks like a circus trip is this week's junketing tour of HATES and his crowd at the public expense, in the Tallapoosa,

There was no lack of the outward and visible signs of the Fourth of July in and around New York resterday, notwithstanding the omission of the time-honored militia parade. Morning, noon, and evening, the guns of the forts and ships of war in the harbor boomed a hoarse recognition of the festival; flags streamed from all the public and semi-public buildings, from thousands of private residences, from the big East River Bridge, from the ferry boats and excursion steamers, from the ships at the piers from the ships at anchor in river and bay. The whole water front of the city, indeed, showed a gay, fluttering fringe of many-colored bunting. Especially pretty was the display made by the French men-of-war anchored off the Battery. and by the great steamship companies on the North River. Nearly all the down-town stores and offices were closed, and the streets of tha section would have been practically deserted but for the throngs of holiday-makers hurry ing to park or pier, and the ubiquitous boys who managed to burn gunpowder and make a noise in spite of the authorities. At Tamman Hall the Declaration was read, speeches were made, and fire-waters quaffed.

It is an interesting fact that JOHN SHER-MAN has been proposed to the Greenback leaders as the man whom they could most profit

ably support for President in 1880. Four supposed murders; an actor accidentally shot dead by a friend; a little child shot dead by a celebrator unknown; from a dozen to a score of persons wounded, some of them dangerously, if not fatally—this is a part of the record of July 4, 1879. .

If Gen. WOODFORD, United States District Attorney, really told Mr. MINES that he was engaged in a conspiracy with GRANT, CAMERON ROBESON, and others, to kidnap Mr. Tilden and burn New York, it is the most extraordinary confession ever made.

In the small hours of yesterday morning. the brother-in-law of the Right Reverend GEORGE F. SEYMOUR, late Dean of the General Theological Seminary in this city, and at present Bishop of Springfield, was found lying dead on the grass in the seminary yard, about fifteen feet from the Twenty-first street sidewalk, with bullet hole over his heart.

Was JOHN F. SEYMOUR murdered? The family believe that he was. Of late, they say, they have been much approved by suspicionpersons prowling about the seminary. Several of these had been warned off the grounds by Mr. SEYMOUR, who resided with his brother in the seminary buildings. When he went out late Thursday evening, he said he was going to look for tramps. That was the last the family saw of him alive.

It Mr. SEYMOUR was not murdered, then th case must be one either of suicide or of accidental shooting. Mr. SEYMOUR is doscribed as a cheerful man; not at all the sort of man to harbor the thought of killing himself. True, he had had business reverses years tefore, but he was not in want or in danger of it. Besides, if he had committed suicide the weapon should have been found near the body. But, although diligent search was made

no pistol was found. The accidental shooting theory is more plausible. Every one knows that firearms are handled very carelessly on the night before the Fourth of July. There is a great deal of sur reptitious popping and banging, all over the ity. We are told that the bullet which inflicted death is of the smallest size-such as are used in diminutive pistols whose cheapness brings them within the reach of a boy's pocket. book. On the other hand we are told that the downward course of the bullet shows that i must have been fired from above, while the spot where the body was found is higher than the Twen'y-first street sidewalks.

It is hard on the police that, just as they have got rid of the HULL case, with the aid of a Boston reporter, they should find another mystery on their hands for unravelment, quired, something which cannot be had by

> At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon there were in the water opposite the Brighton Beach pavilion on Coney Island more than one hundred and sixty bathers. Many of them swam in the rolling breakers far beyond the safety ropes. The waves burst with a thundering roar, and as each one broke a chorus of screams of merriment arose from those who were enjoy ing the sport. Men who swam far out disappeared at times in the troughs of the sea, which ran higher than usual yesterday, and then rising on the top of a breaker they threw up their arms and splashed in the water to attract attention from the thousands on the beach, and in many instances acted just as a drowning man does. Had they been perishing it is doubtful whether assistance would have been sent to them. There were no boats cruising without the safety lines, nor were there evidences of any boats being kept on shore and properly manned for use in case of accident. If they were there, they could not have been of use, for the swimmers were a long distance out, and in the event of being seized by cramp or undertow must have been swept away before aid could have reached them. At very small expense boats with attendants might be anchored without the safety line, as is done at Manhattan Beach, and the safety of swimmers would be insured.

GILBERT HAVEN, whom the Methodist General Conference, in a moment of ill-timed curiosity, elected a Bishop, went all the way to Woodstock, yesterday, to say that he thinks GRANT a greater soldier than NaPoleon, and a greater man and better republican than George WASHINGTON.

CHASTINE Cox's confession has received more attention than it deserved; WOODFORD's not nearly so much as it deserves.

"The people," said Mr. Dorsheimen yesterday, " will be equal to any peril, in what-That is sound American doctrine. But it is true only so long as the people intelligently prize their liberties, and watch over them with the vigilance which such a heritage demands.

Will Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER SAY whether his ears did or did not tingle yesterday? We ask the question in the interest of

popular science. In his Fourteenth street talk yesterday, BEN HILL made one assertion which we feel compelled to correct. He said that the Repubican party was born of the war. This is a mistake-chronologically and otherwise. It had grown large enough to elect a President before the war broke out. If Mr. Hill had spoken of the Republican party as corrupted by the long lease of power which the war gave it-corrupted both in its political ideas and in its administrative morals-he would have set forth a lamentable but palpable truth.

The Hon. E. F. WATERS, the remarkably handsome editor of the Boston Advertiser, has returned from his tour abroad. In answer to several anxious in tirers, we are happy to say on good authority that the fatigues of travel have in no particular diminished his rare physical beauty. He brings back untarnished every charm of face and figure which appears in the truthful likeness painted by Mrs. Fas. serr of Washington a year ago. This is a proper occasion for The SUN to repeat its original proposition: The Hon. E. F. WATERS of the Boston Advertiser is the handsomest American editor, the assertions of the Washington Post and all ther local prejudices and ex parts opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Old Style.

From the Boston Post. Dorshelmer of New York has something of be witt Clinton in his general style and composition lie is also one of the few oration we have lot.

September 1

TAMMANY'S CELEBRATION

Big Fourth of July Talk in the Fourteentl

maxims of peace, and their minds be diverted from the teachings of war. The Democrats in Congress." Mr. Hill centinued, "said that the people are capable of self-government, and the Republicans said they are not. The Democrats said that the States should make their own laws and control their own elections. The Republicans said that they should not. We joined issue with the Republicans on those questions and we are willing to leave the solution to the people. [Applause,] The Republican party was born of the war, and its history is written in blood. If it is continued in power, the future of the country is dark. If we wish to bequeath to our children the benefits of the liberty which our ancestors established, the people must meet again all over the country and renew their vows and pledges to preserve intact the principles for which our fathers died." [Applause.]

Short talks were also made by Congressman King, ex-Congressman Willis, John Cotton Smith, Thomas F. Grady, William E. Robinson, Charles Price, and F. F. Yanderveer.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Philip F. Sullivan, and then the sachens, warriors, braves, talkers, and invited guests went down the winding stone steps to the basement council room, where they remained for hours drinking from the "big spring."

The palefaces who made the audience for the talkers drank from a smaller spring from which stronger but less expensive water flowed, The Tammany Society celebrated the Fourth of July, as it has honored the day in every year since 1789, with patriotic speeches and songs. The big wigwam in Fourteenth street was handsomely ornamented by United States flags, and over it flew the flag of the Columbian Order. The large hall in the wigwam was profusely decorated. Flags hung in festores from the gallery and from the boxes. and red, white, and blue bunting covered the walls. Thirteen standards, bearing the arms of the original States, stood out from the edge of the gallery, and thirty-eight shields, with the arms of the thirty-eight States of the Union, hung on the walls. The banner of the Tamma ny Society surmounted by thirteen arrows. stood on the balcony over the platform. At the right of the Grand Sachem's table was a poland a liberty cap. The sachems and braves assembled in the

Council Chamber, where they were invested

with the regalia and badges of the society b

Secretary Joel O. Stevens, Sagamore Edward

Gilon, and Wiskinskie John D. Newman. While these ceremonies were progressing, the pale-faces were gathering in the great hall, and at 10 o'clock every seat was occupied. At half past 10 Grafulla's band played a patriotic air. and the procession from the Council Chambe entered the hall. It was led by Sagamore Gilor and John D. Newman, the veteran Wiskinskie The Sagamore beat the time of the music with his tomahawk, and the Wiskinskie wore the white beaver hat which was presented to him by Mike Walsh many years ago, and carried with his right hand a huge liberty cap on a long pole. Following the Sagamore and the Wiskinskie walked Grand Sachem Augustus Scheil. He wore the full regalia of his office and carried a tomahawk in his right hand. Then came Sachems John Kelly Thomas Danlap, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Edward Koarney, Henry A. Gumbledon, Cadwalader Evans, Henry L. Clinton, Sidney P. Nichols, Bernard Reilly, Thomas Boese, and Henry D. Purroy, the Scribe of the Council: Augustus T. Docharty, Secretary Stevens, and Treasurer Leary, one hundred warriors and braves, fifty invited guests, and the long and short talkers. Among the falkers were Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer, United Sinles Senator B. H. Hill of Georgia, Congressman King of Louisiana, John Cotion Smith of Connecticit, ex-Congressman Benjamin A. Willis, and Thomas J. Creamer, William E. Robinson Charles Price, Frank F. Vanderveer, Thomas F. Grady, and James F. McLaughlin.

The procession movel down the centre aisle to the platform. There it divided, the Sachems, officers, and talkers going to the left, and the warriors, braves, and invided guests usarching in Indian file to the right. After all webe seated on the platform, Grand Sachem Schell pushed aside the baskets of flowers which lay upon his desk, rapped with fils tomahawk, and then made the sneech of welcome to Tammany Hall. The Declaration of Independence was read by Sachem Henry A. Gumbledon, the band played. Hall Columbia." and then Grand Sachem Schell said that Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer would make the long talk.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer was received with rounds of appliause. He said that America had not been made great by her sed and climate, by immigration from other lands, or by the genius of the inventor, but by the establishment, and maintenance of popular georemment. When immigration from cathelic intolerance; Irishmen who were driven from their house, or by the genius of the inventor, but by the said that these which produced it were such as acted upon the masses of the people, He by Mike Walsh many years ago, and carried with his right hand a huge liberty cap on long pole. Following the Sagamore and

each man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. At the close of the Bevolution there were some who thought that a monarchy should be established here. But the people knew that the ambitions, realousies, hatreds, ignorance, and supersition of kings had caused frequent wars in Europe. They were determined that the Government which they established should not be assailed by that form of danger, and so they secured to themselves the second great right—the right of self-government. But they soon learned that neither the right to worship nor the right to govern could long be preserved by an ignorant people, and therefore another right was secured, the right of each citizen to be educated at the expense of the State.

Mr. Dorsheimer characterized as un-American the suggestion that many of the people might be educated beyond their station, and thus be made discontented with the duties they will have to perform in life. He believed that the differ-ences of condition, every day becoming wider and deeper, gave ample security against such a contingency. The danger to be feared was that the poor will not be able to send their children contingency. The danger to be feared was that the poor will not be able to send their children to the school; that the stringele for life will be-come so hard that even the feeble hands of child-hood will be needed to get tood for the family. Society could not afford not to educate the peo-

Society could not afford not to educate the people.

There had always been in our country, Mr. Dorsheimer continued, a class of men who distrusted the people and did not believe in their capacity for self-government. Their ordinions were not openly professed, but they were untered in private, and they powerfully influence our parties. The President of the United States had during the last few weeks sent to Congress yeto after yeto which are based upon the opinion that if left to themselves the people will not pretect the ballot box. Those opinions all came from one source. They had their origin in that distruct of man's fitness for self-government which from the earliest day has been a controlling force in human affairs and upon which nearly all the governments in the world are founded. The spirit which decreed penular education and which demanded that armed solders shall surround the polling places, was the same spirit which urged George III. to tax the colonies, which led Charles I, to the scaffold, and which has been the excuse of tyrants in every age.

Mr. Dorsheimer concluded: "In some way

places, was the same spirit which urged George III. to tax the colonies, which led Charles I. to the scaffold, and which has been the excuse of trains in every age.

Mr. Dorsheimer concluded; "In some way Americans in every generation must make good their claim to the blessings they enjoy. No one can foresee the form of danger nor the direction from which it will come. Perhaps not in the dread shape of foreign or civil war; it may, then, be some secret and subtle foe more to be dreaded than the foreign enemy or domestic treason. But, when we remember what the plain resple of this land have done—that they planted the early settlements upon those coasts and defended them against savage nature and more savage men; that they, with fearless hand, cut the ties which bound them to the mother country; that they devised and put in operation these Governments over nation, State, and city that they, first among men, made good the right to knowledge; that they knew how to defend their country and make it free; that they have resisted every allurement to dishoner; that they have been also to deal successfully with every problem of public policy; and that in all straits the instincts of the people have been also to deal successfully with every problem of public policy; and that in all straits the instincts of the people have been where them thoughatton of the wiscati, when we remember these achievements, the greatness of which the imagination cannot measure, we will have no doult about the future. The people will be equal to every peril, in whatever form it comes, and will raise the republic to unconceived heights of greatness and glory."

As Liout, Gov. Dorsheimer sat down, the band played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and then Major William H. Quincy read letters from ex-Gov. doi: Perger of New Jersey, Peter W. Dox Ambama, Rechard Vaux of Philadelphia, ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker of Virginia, and the remaint the use of the array at the polis. The formal tensor of the efforts of the laws which remait the use of the array

tend. It is as follows:

In A Avacatis Senial — Boar No. My arrangement are here inine for some time to be absent from low or here inine for some time to be absent from low or here in the following the arrent week. I am note to be excluded and restricted and restricted and the excludes the calculation of the analysis of the following time and time New York, July 2.

The first short talk was made by Senator Hill of Georgia. The greatest epoch in the history of the struggle for human liberty, he said, culminated more than a hundred years ago in the segming of the Deciaration of Independence. The efforts of the Democrats in the last session of Congress to strike from the statute backs have which are subscrive of the principles of liberty that our lathers established will be adjudged by the future historian as an epoch of nearly as much importance as the first. A hundred years ago our fathers declared that the people should govern themselves. In the last session of Congress the Democrats founds for the maintenance of that right. For the last eighteen years we had loard no talk save about war and the use of force and the army in civil affairs. It was time that the attention of the people should be called back to the The first short talk was made by Seinter Hil

AN ACTOR KILLED

Fatally Shot by the Accidental Discharge A young man walked up to Policeman Elterich of the Mulberry street station vesterday afternoon and said: "I have shot a man. I deliver myself up to you. The officer went with him to the drug store at the corner of Bowery and Grand street. and there found David Joseph with a pistol wound in his abdomen. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and the young man who shot him was arrested and locked in the Mulberry street police station. There, to a Sur

reporter, he told the story of the necident.

and I am a clerk in the store of Joseph Wittner.

"My name," he said, "is William W. Sklarz, and I am a clerk in the store of Joseph Wittner, 108 Chatham street. He deals in guns and pistols. I live at 74 Allen street, and when I started to go home for dinner (I was working in the store) I said to my boss: There is a man living in our house who wants to buy one of those improved Smith & Wesson bistols. Shail I take one up and sell it to him? He said yee, and I wrapped the pistol in neare and put it in my pocket, with some cartridges in the other pocket. Going up the Bowery I met Joseph, who was an intimate friend of mine, one of the best friends I had. He was playing in the Tivoli Theatre, and he asked me if I'd come and see him at the matinée. I told him I was working and couldn't. Then he asked about a pistol, and said that he wanted to buy one. I showed him the handle of the one I had sticking out of my pocket. He wanted me to show it to him. I said that I wouldn't show a pistol in the street. Come in here, he said, and we went into the entry of 116 Bowery, where there is a Dhotographe gallery. The photographer, Albert W. Whitner, came down just then. I was showing Joseph how the pistol worked, and how the shell was thrown out by a joint, when, some way or other, the our-tridge exploded. Joseph said, My Good, I'm shot!" I thought he was fooling, but when I saw he wasn't, we carried him to the drug store, and I went for a dector. When I found one I gave myseif up. What will they do to me do you think? I was never arrested before, Ain't it strange that that pistol should have gone off? Why, I sold 200 yesterday, and four dozen this mornine."

At 2.40 in the hospital Joseph died. He was a Doctors Disagreeing as to the Cause of Death The barge Echo is used at the plers of the National line of steamships to stow freight on when the piers are overcrowded. Capt. Thomas Summers had charge of her, and lived on board with his wife and step-daughter in a large and comfortably furnished cabin. One day last March, while he was attempting to push a cat off a bureau in their little sitting room, she scratched him with one of her claws. It did not hurt him much, but he had read so much about death from hydrophobia that he went to a drug store and had the wound cauterized. It healed rapidly and completely, so that when his wife afterward forgot which hand it was on it was impossible to tell. Last Tuesday he complained of feeling sick, Attimes he would tremble and show great nervousness. He had been overseeing the leading of his barge with cotton by new hands unused to the work, and had thus been compelled to do a great deal of work himself, and in the hot sun. This, it was thought, accounted for his sickness. On Thursday morning, Dr. E. O'Neil of Hudson street, was called. Capt. Summers breathed convulsively. Dr. O'Neil prescribed sedatives. In the evening, when he called again, Mrs. Summers asked her husband whether he did not want a drink of water. He said he did not but Dr. O'Neil quietly motioned to her to get the water. The water made a noise as it was poured into a cup. Instantly the sick man rose to a sitting posture, protesting violently that he did not want to drink, explaining that he felt very weil. Dr. O'Neil told him that he need not drink if he did not want it. This calmed him immediately, and he lay down again. Soon afterward the Doctor poured some medicine into a spoon and said to the Captain: You will drink this, wont yon?" 'Certainly I will," was the reply. The Doctor held the spoon up before him, but as it approached his lips he grasped it with both of his trembling bands, and seemed to dart its contents down his throat. Dr. O'Neil prescribed chloral and bromide of potassium to quiet him. Early, yesterday morning Dr. O'Neil was sent for again, but he could not go on account of siekness. About 8 o'cleek Capt Summers announced his intention of going to Bellevue Hospital. He had been treated there once for erystipelas, and had much confidence in the institution. Before he went, his wife says he drank some water. Then he shook hands with her and her daughter and bade them good-by. He seemed to be cheerful and hopeful. When he arrived at the hospital he was insane. Dr. Griswold he was a rasenic or sulphuric and retching. Dr. Griswold him about 8 o'cloek. He was then eheerful. rapidly and completely, so that when his wife gone off? Why, I sold 200 yesterday, and dozen this morning."
At 2:40 in the hospital Joseph died. He was a young English Jew, 22 years of age, and lived at 75 Eldridge street, where he supported his

HYDROPHORIA OR POISONING ?

of Thomas Summers,

afterward forgot which hand it was on it was im

The corner stone of the new building that is

to be creeted in Humbolit street, near North Second street, Brooklyn, for the Sunday school of the old Bush

wick Reformed Church, was laid yesterday morning. In the procession that marched to the spot were the Corne

he procession that marched to the spot were the Cornel Schue Lodge, No. 307, P. and A. M., the drum corps of the live Edward Eogleston's Church of Christien Endeavor stoil Company H of the Forty-eventil Registment. The corner stone was laid at 8.30 octook, the ceremiony being sectormed by the Massian lodge. Addresses were made by the Massian lodge. Addresses were made by the Bay Henry A. Powell and the Rev. Bernari Veters. The building is on the size of the ancient horsin resound, that being unclaimed, property reverted under he have the fact to the law of the fact to the best of the Amelian the law of the fact to the best of the Amelia the law of the fact to the mission to the size of the fact to the fact to the fact to the character to the fact to th

Family Camp Meeting in Western New York

Lake sixty-three years ago, have been holding a camp

meeting at Port Neck, hear the old homestead. On Sunday a memorial sermen was preached by Mrs. Emma Molloy of Indiana, one of the granddaughters, a temperance evangelist, who has returned from England to be

my gathering eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Har since grand children, sixty-nine great grand of six great great grand children, and other relati-

Born July 4, 1769. Died July 3, 1879.

Ann Morris, a colored woman who professed

bave been born on July 4, 1700, died on Thursday

night, at 53 Marion street, Brooklyn. She lived with

tephen Overten, a porter, who was her distant relative

Hayes at Fortress Monroe.

FORTEESS MONROE, July 4.-The Fraudulent

resident of the United States, with his wife and two

ecretary of War, the de facto Attorney-General, the de

secretary of war, the defactor Attorney-General, the defacto Secretary of the Nawy, and others, arrived here in the Talianussa this morning. The party was essented by the tort by a brass band. A crusse out to the cause of explicit the atternoon. A national salute was fred from the intra troop, and fireworks, were set of in the even ing. The visiting party will return to Washington to

Dr. Schenck's Proposed Seaside Chapel.

The Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, pastor of St.

Ann's Free Church, in Brooklyn, is interested in a plan to

erect a chapel on Coney Island for the benefit of those

erect a chapel on comey anamous the bench or mose who choose to go there on sammer Sundays to worship. The Manhattan Brach Company has consented to give the recessary land, and Mr. Earastis Cormin, the first named being Dr. Schenek's sominian, and the latter the father of a second sominiaw of Dr. Schenek, have, it is east, samified their will implies to bear the est case, which will be from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The Rev. Dr. Schenek will preach in the chancel.

A Legal Day's Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4 .- The City Council, last Mon

tay night, adopted a resolution directing the Commis-ioner of Public Works to carry out the order contained in a resolution passed Sept. 10, 1888, making eight hours legal day's work. The resultation reterred to is as fol-

lows.

Nowled, That the Board of Public Works shall make eight hours a local day's work for all then employed by them from the 1st day of January, 1966.

Killed by Indians.

WATERTOWN, N. I., July 3.—The friends of lavid Kinger, who went from Carthage, Jefferson County, last fall, have received information that he and here others were killed and their holtes furned its in 14th of May Killianer North Long liver, Sech. on the 14th of May Killianer North Long liver, Sech. on the 14th of May Killianer North Long liver, Sech. on the While on a visit to relatives in dermany, diring the Francis-irrunan war, an attempt was made to press in into the terman army. Havianned his citizenship, pre-cured a possport from the United States Minister at Her-lin, and returned to this country.

Half a Million for Ends.

Washington, July 3 .- The de facto Attorney

The Fastest Mile Ever Made to Wagon.

From the N. Y. Herritt.

Edwin Forrest, on Wednesday, July 2, trotter to the instead unite that has ever been made to wagen. If

the lastest into that has ever been finite to wagon. He was driven to the Bonner on the everything track on his farm. In first quarter was trotted in 34 seconds, the half in 1.08, the tree-quarters in 1813, and the note in 2.09. This great performance was finish on a first-quarter track, which is much slower thing a into track, and, busides, the horse carried Mr. Honner, who welc's over 180 notable. When Edwin Fortest trotted at three tiss summer, before Mr. Bonner buside him, such 2.00d blacks as accorded Mr. Bonner buside him, such 2.00d blacks as accorded B. Alley, Chirjes, be root, and Enformed Simmons and he was the fastest forter they had ever seen. The way the horse is move performing proves that they were sorrest in the opinion they formed of him. Considering that this was on a three quarter teach, to a wagon, and carrying such weight, it is the greatest performance ever made by a trotting horse.

Who is John A. Hunter!

From the St. Lines Times.

John A. Hunter of Missouri has been ap-pointed that distinct of the supreme Court of Etch. The position is one of large responsibilities and great honor. We will presume that Judge Uniter is amply quantied for the place. We do not know where he re-sides we do not know which the

There were

ROCHESTER July 2 - The descendants of John

mother.

"He was my partner," said Michael Thompson, "and was called David Howard. We went by the name of Howard & Thomson, the Hebrew team, and were the only delineators of Hebrew character in the country. We have been playing at Tony Pastor's, but this week have been at the Tivoli. Dave was a good fellow, and Sklarz and he were great friends. It was a pure accident."

A VISITOR TO NEW YORK BANKS. The Honorable C. W. Moulton, Brother-in

Law of John Sherman. From the Washington Post.

Now that Congress has adjourned and financial legislation, such as the New York bondholders do not approve, is no longer dangerous. John Sherman is devoting himself exclusively to the Ohio campaign. He, of course, realizes that upon the result in that Statevery largely depend his chances for the Republican nomination for President, and he intends to make all the national banks come down handsomely in his interest. C. W. Moulion, as everybody knows, is John Sherman's brother-in-law. Mr. Moulton is a gentleman of elegant leisure, and for the coming campaign has agreed to devote himself to the Sherman interest. In order to carry Ohio, or to stand any chance of carrying it for the Sherman interest money must be used freely. It would not defor John Sherman himself to call upon the autional banks for contributions; it would not defor John Sherman himself to call upon the autional banks for contributions; it would not defor him even to visit them at this time, as it would look suspicious. He intends to held no intercourse with the banks, but Mr. Moulton, his brother-in-law, will make the arrangements. From the Washington Post.

banks, but Mr. Moulton, his brother-in-law, will make the arrangements.

Moulton goes to New York on Monday, and his first call will be upon the First National lank, in which he and Join Sherman both hold stock. This bank now holds \$128,000,000 of Government money on deposit, and, of course, can afford to contribute a portion of the interest on that large amount in aid of the man who allows them to have this money. If the papers of New York city watch Mr. Moulton closely next week they will find him in communication with the national banks, unless the exposure shall scare him and his brother-in-law so that tney will defer their plans of making assessments for a corruption fund.

The Best the Rev. Mr. Clark Can Do. From the N. Y. Evening Express, New York Bay and Harbor never looked more

beautiful than under the afternoon sun of yesterday. The whole atmosphere seemed jocund with the intention of wafting pleasant breezes, and there was an indescribable thrill of costasy along the river front which showed that something of more than ordinary importance was trans-piring. And there was. On the deck of the outgoing steamship Gallia, which, as our esteemed centemporar THE SUM, nearly puts it, here "a precious living freight of the heat men and women of New York," stood Mr. Charles A. Dama, who goes abroad for a brief season of rest and creation. No wender that all nature beamed smilingly and that the waters of the bay rippled and laughed a the prospect of the "precious living freight" that was t pass over them. The distinguished editor was surrounde by some of "the best men and women of New York," al come to bid him farewell and wish him a presperous voyage. The Bartlett family stood numerously and prously around, and there were other people of portance, but most prominent of all towered the figures appositeness of this eminent trio was remarkable. Tilon, the Count Joannes of politics, the Count Joan the Tilden of the stage, and Mr. Dana, in all his gentle-ness and sweet sentimentality. The spectacle was one that would have drawn tears of admiration from a Cone-Island clam. No wonder that in its contemplation ou esteemed contemporary, Tax Sun, becomes somewhat mixed this morning, and expresses the belief that on Mr Dana's return Mr. Hayes will be ahead of Mr. Tilden of the dock, waving his hat to welcome him home. Our esteemed contemporary should remember that it is not given to all men to possess the spirit of forgiveness to so large an extent as Mr. Dana.

An Eminent Kansas Editor.

Journalism is apt to be much talked about during the autosummer season of editornal excursions and lanketings but we have not seen a clairer, where needs to the most said the entering the modern of the most said theme than he are decised editored and lading selection by the public fraction entering the latest selection by the public fraction entering an artificial and the modern of the product of the product of the first selection of the selection was the story of the growth or discussion in each selection of the first selection of the first selection of the se From the Times.

Jumping from a Ferryboat.

Among the passengers on the Desbrosses street ferry boat that started from the slip for the Jerse shore at 10.30, on Thursday evening, was a respectable dressed, middle-aged man, who, when the boat was abou midstream, walked to the stern and jumped in the water. The tugbout M. M. Cable was near enough to the ferryboat to enable Capt. Kenney to hear the splash, and ferryboat to enable Capt. Kenney to hear the splash, and in the bright mosculisht, he saw the mean in the water. The ting steamed almostate, and the would-be spirale was pulled on board, much against his will. The may small of a water to sink, why conduct I sink? But I shall it sink. The ting steamed to the fact of Hubert street, where the wet man was Selivered to Foliceman Section, and by him backet, to the Leonard Street station. There he retined to answer any questions, except as to his size, which he said as as to, though he said took it. He would not six he had not sink in the water. He was bested in in the Station, and vesterably morning taken to tie Tomis Police Court, where Justice Flammer committed him to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 3 .- The friends of

Mother and Child Burned to Death.

Mrs. Mary Anderson, aged 32 of 359 Ewen street, Brooklyn, who, while attempting to light a fire with kerosene on Thursday, was severely hurned in the explosion that followed, as was her one-year-old child who was in her arms, fied by at Cotharine's Houstin vestering. Her tifant also don't there. In the excite ment attenting the avoident, Mrs. Anders in a sex your old son lumped and of the first shore wandow, not the physicians say that the severe injuries that he suffere about the load may prove rate.

The Perils of Sleeping Out of Bed.

As John M. Weiss, aged 44, of 280 Broadway Brooklyn, was sleeping in the third story window on Thursday night, be fell out, and striking the salewalk suffered injuries from which he deed at 3 15 presents thoronia. While Patrick Waleness and 35, or 252 hour street, Brook wh, was adone on the roof of his home, on Thursday night be redied off, and thining into the said be-low, a distance of thirty feet, fractured, the bones of his jett foot.

Patal Accident on a Comp Meeting Ground. ROUND LAKE, July 4. - Independence Day was enthusiastically reletizated on the same meeting granted. There was a very large attendance. Charles had early

Never allow diarrhea, desentery, or any howel affection to have thrown way, of serious consequences may

year ego cally, every cost, should be provided well that certain and sale curative for all scome is not leave replaints. Dr. Jaynes Carminalty Balenn, for with the sent affections may be bromptly and efficaciously treated—Ale.

SUNBEAMS.

-Lisa Weber, who acted here in one of Lydia Thompson's burlesque companies, and subsequently as a star, is under arrest in England on a charge of stealing a saddle while playing in "Massupea"

... The Americus Club of Boston was just ready to sit down to an elaborate dinner at the beach when a sudden windstorm carried the sheltering but out to sea, and overturned the tables, breaking all the

dishes and ruining the estables.

The City Council of Pueblo, Col., passed an ordinance against the carrying of concealed wear-ons, and on the following day most of the male residents appeared on the streets with revolvers and daggers stuck in belts outside of their coats.

—Strong drink is the curso of Africa,

according to Mr. McKay, Missionary of the American Board. "Go where you will," he says "you will find every night, when grain is plentiful, every man, woman, and child recing with the effects of sicohol."

-A recent performance of "Around the

World in Eighty Days" in Orenburg, Russia, was marked by a trazic disaster. A fire breaking out in the scenery, a German actor lost his life in the flames, while the pane. stricken audience, in a mad endeavor to escape, crushed three persons to death and injored many others. -Boston is to have a little of woman suf-

frame. Women are permitted to vote for members of the School Committee, and an appeal has been issued by Mrs. Agassiz and twenty other ladies expressing their faith that "those women who care for the wise instruction of children will avail themselves of this appartunity." -The strongest chested, if not the sweet, Berlin Variety Theatre treats his audiences to selections from the "Tronbadour," while a weight of 700 pounds rests upon his breast. He challenges the singers of the

500 marks. -A brother and sister, aged 12 and 9, inmates of the House of Refuge at Greenburg, Ind., packed a little wagon full of food and clothes from the store. room, and escaped with the stuff. When overtaken the girl was burging a doll baby and riding upon the wagen, ing pulled by her brother. They left their wagon and

vorid to compete with him in his specialty for a purse of

fled into the woods, where they were captured -Philip Tensdale, cashier of a St. Louis creantile firm, dreamed that the figures 2.2-2 would with the Chicago races of the following day. He accord-tickly bought pool tickets on the three horses that were No. 2 in the entries as figured on the pool from black beard. They were races. On the following day he re-peated the operation. Altogether he made \$1,341 on an investment of \$6.

-According to a decision just rendered by the Supreme Court of California, is wyers are not at its erry to decline to appear in the defence of impecunious risoners, if assigned to that duty by the Court. Juda Clark of Sacramento requested a young attorney to take charge of the defence in a case where no compensation could be expected, and adjudged a recusal to be contempt of court, for which he imposed a fine. Upon a writ & habeas corpus issued by the appellate court, this decision was pronounced sound law. The liability to serve grain onsly is declared to be one of the burdens of the legal proession, for which its privileges are ample co-

-The ex-Bishop of Zululand, now an English rector, says that the Zulu war is entirely the act of Cetywayn, and that in his subjects he found no hostilly to the English. Thousands of Zulus, he thinks, would be glad to escape from the thraldom of their King. This hears out the experience of travellers thirty years ago. The King liked to talk to the Bishop of the slaughtering powers of his army, and the strength and constitution of that of the British, and was evidently calculating whether he would be strong enough to attack. The Hishop thinks that Cetywayo went to war because he ound himself gradually surrounded by British interests.

-The first real Indian Pandit who has ever visited England has, says Prot. Monier Williams. just been admitted a member of Oxford University. Its is scarcely 23 years of age. Prof. Williams says: "We have had others here who have borne the name, but no real Sanskrit scholar has ever before had the courage to break the rules of caste, give offence to his own family, incur the edium and contempt of the whole fraternity of his brother Paudits, and expose himself to the certainty of excommunication or his return to India." Mr Wil-liams regards his arrival in England as proving that the educated classes of India are beginning to be intolerant

-A system of insurance for girls has existed for several generations among the Dauish nobibly of Copenhagen. A nobleman, upon the birth of a daugh or enrolls her name with the insurance society, paving at the time a ree, and subsequently an annual sum unit she reaches 21. She then becomes entitled to a fixed in come from the society, and to aparticints in the large building of the association, which is surrounded by par-dens and a park. Should be father die in her childhood, she may immediately occupy the apactments if she a-desires. Should she die or marry, the income and the right to a home both lapse. The plan is very advantage

ous for women leading a single life.

—In the night, at Zurich, Switzerland, a pistol shot resounded in the Hotel de l'Epec. A young man rushed from his chamber, saving that thieves had entered the room, and, after assassinating his compan ion, stolen several thousand francs, set fire to his bed. and disappeared by a window. The immates of the house found the body of a man of 10 on the bed, with the threat cut and the head crushed. The fire in the hed was ex tinguished. The survivor, named Duffy, was arrested or suspicion. He is the son of a large real estate progretor of the canton of Vaud. The murdered man is a student named Greilly, son or the President of the 1 Aigle. Duffy was supposed to have been jealous of the

murdered man's success with a lady. -In the minds of many, W. H. Smith, the great news vender, otherwise Sir Joseph Poure, $K \in \mathbb{R}$, is the soundest success of the present English Manually The Daily News, commenting on the gautlemen selected for the honorary degree of D. C. L. at Dxf-rd. says tion shows an appreciation of statesmen whose intell gent care for England puts them, on such occasions as this, outside the strife of parties," and the Special lately had a long article advocating a Ministry with Mr Smith as Frime Minister as the incarnation of moderation and common sense. Mr. Smith continues to be head of his

great news firm, and every important station on Engash and Irish railroads has the stall of "W. H. Smith A Co." -Bishop Haven says that abolitionism was not born in Boston, but in Objo. William Lloyd Gar rison, its acknowledged tather, did not learn it in New England. He had to go south to find its real father. its pupil in Baltimore, and went to prison for his shed ence to its claims. It has usually been considered that Baltimore was its birthplace. Benjamin Lundy, it was supposed, started his journal of emmorphism first at Baltimore: and Lloyd Garrison became his rapid, and afterward the master. But the first lesize of the first abelition paper was in Ohio, which, after several months, was removed to Tennessee, where it obtained a wide citculation, and was for a time the only distinctive and

-Frederick Douglass, in a letter to the men who placed his bust in the University of Rochester, says that it is the depth from which he has come that amazes him. He mids: "It seems only a little while age, when a child, I might have been seen fighting will and Sep. my mother's dec. for a small share of the few crumbs that fell from the kitchen table, when I neglect the hearth, covering my feet from the cold with the warm ashes and my head with a corn bag; only a little while ago dragged to prison to be sold to the highest hid der, excessed for sale like a beast of burden. Later on potout to live with Covey, the negro-breaker, beaten and almost broken in spirit, having little hope either forms self or my race; yet here I am, alive and active, and well

tively the most powerful nation on the glo--Murray and Haggart were the best men at Westerveit's weading, in San Francisco, and they a very drains. After the coremony they were helped for a carriage, which was to follow that or the Westerveit to the railroad station. Their backman execumbered funeral procession at the first cerner, and believer took a place in line. After the memorars had rune's the grave, the backman memord his possengers. We incoherence they used: "Is this had the use?" Who Jim shtops herefor? "To wait for fabriel and horn," At the want or this last word the sphales and testing took to "horry up, he's best and to. " staggered among the mourners gathered about the gr The sight partially solvered them. "What in them harponed to Jun?" cried one: "Subject oral" heard of," exclaimed the other "to Mrs. Work." If beel mighty had about this. Jun was a limit. and the first. Annie most teel awhilis out up. In a secol to certain. At this instant they were per not

the hands of the pence. The Krupp gun works of Germany are I immense dimensions. One is the establish these stabilish the stabilish with men, and contains 299 bottom. gimes, which, combined, have \$10,000 lenser perate 77 true featurers versus, or would concern pounds each. Since 1877, 1988 co. ments. Dan'y 18,000 tone or coal and a smued, and \$1,000 gas jets are in mor. A saily with \$24 kecometers and \$50 tracks, is to our in the works, and between the many the work white in The constitution at him 24 to ...

and while continues the present the marginal configuration the names remarked with those worse back and workness. I can be sure that company arise from the workness in the north of Spani to the segment of 2000. animally, which five steamers that it owners to to to less. The company has built 0.27% tenone. replayers in which begat persons its II seed in the bakerpeathet supply them provide the is possible to agone in the everyone to the opposite thousand the Breaking state part. Four colors and an industrial school for all its and second provide the elementary distruction needed by this size of